

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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MILLIONS IN IT.

**Reichheld Syndicate Will Clear
More Than \$4,000,000.**

BUY AT 104 AND SELL AT 112

**and These Are the Best Terms
Which Could Be Obtained.**

WATER MEN TAKE HIGH GROUND

**They Are Satisfied with the Vote to Take
Up the Jones Bill—Cleveland Fears
an Extra Session.**

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Binding.**

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PLANTA, GA.

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Satchels

PRICE.

**southern Trunk and Bag
the next thirty days all
cost.**

**... \$5, go now at
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... \$3, go now at \$1**

Here is a fine chance for

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CO and CIGARETTE HABITS.

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of new and sec-**

UPPLY CO.

GA.

Official Nomination.

Knoxville, February 20.—(Special)—

Governor Turney has offered a reward of

\$500 for the capture and delivery at Knox

county jail of Sam Jenkins, an alleged

bribe taker. Several men and compa-

nies in the murder of Eliza Dietz, which

occurred in this (Knox) county last month.

A Reward Offered.

Knoxville, February 20.—(Special)—

The president

and Joseph R. Head, Indiana first

secretary of legation to Japan; William

Izar, in this (Knox) county last month.

The Georgia representatives are among

the most prominent and conspicuous in the

convention.

The Georgia delegates at the meeting of

the Daughters of the American Revolution, now in

Hawaii, are: Mrs. George L. Gordon, president;

Mr. John C. Atchison; Mrs. Morgan

of Marion, Mrs. Bennington, of Columbus;

Mrs. Bacon, of Albany; Mrs. Jeffries and

Swann, read a report of the Georgia

legation today, which was listened to with much ap-

plause.

The Georgia delegation, after the

regular session, today, accepted with much ap-

plause the nomination of William L. Izar

to be postmaster at Orangeburg, S. C.

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WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Much Interest Awakening in the Rumors of Probable Trouble.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND EMPLOYEES

Vice-President Baldwin Is in Atlanta and Talks of the Situation.

HE HAS BEEN HERE SEVERAL DAYS

Replies to an Alleged Interview with One of the Southern's Employees—Says the Road Makes No Dividends.

Third Vice President Baldwin, of the Southern railway, who has been in Atlanta several days looking after important business matters for the company, has some interesting things to say concerning the differences between the Southern and the grievance committees of the employees.

Mr. Baldwin was in Atlanta yesterday morning before going to Rome, where he spent the day. He returned to the city last night at 7:30 o'clock, and was in his car, on the side-track near the Markham house, when a consultation reported sought an interview with him concerning the rumors of a strike on the part of the employees of the company, growing out of the way the agreement to the company's recent proposition is hanging fire in Washington, where the grievance committees from both systems are in session consulting the grand chiefs of their various brotherhoods as to what they shall do.

"There is nothing for me to say," said Mr. Baldwin, with some hesitation. "The company has made a full and frank statement to the grievance committees of the employees, and they are now discussing what they should do with respect to it. It is not in time for me to say anything further at present than what we have already said in the statement made so freely, and so fully, to the men the other day. That statement was as fairly presented, as comprehensively drawn and as clearly put as any words I could utter. For this reason, I trust I may be excused from an interview, not seeing anything of particular interest to say along this line."

With this, Mr. Baldwin declined to talk further until he was shown an interview in one of the local papers with an employee of the Southern, whose name was withheld. In the interview, the unknown employee is quoted as saying that the attitude of Mr. Baldwin had struck him as being pretty much that of a dictator, that the Southern was trying to make a dividend on a capitalization almost double the value of the road, etc.

Mr. Baldwin Has a Word.

"I would not care to say anything in reply," said Mr. Baldwin, "but such statements are based upon such extreme ignorance of the true state of affairs. I do not think they ought to pass unanswered."

"With respect to the attitude of the Southern, so far from having assumed any position of a dictator, nothing the company has always shown proper consideration to its employees. There is not a rail-road to find that has ever treated its employees with more consideration than has the Southern in this particular matter."

"When the company made its statement to the men a week ago, it was taken with highest approval by the public at large. Every newspaper in the country which is supposed to pretty accurately voice the people of its respective community endorsed the proposition made by the road to the men. The statement was so clear, so comprehensive, and so fair and frank that it was easily understood by everybody, and the proposition contained therein was so reasonable and right it was approved by every one of the papers of the south and elsewhere, without a single exception."

"So far from decreasing the wages of the men of any class, we assert positively in the statement to the men that the total wages paid in each and every one of the different classes of labor show an increase over the wages of that respective class paid at present."

Not Making Any Dividends.

"With respect to the criticism that the Southern is trying to make a dividend on a capitalization almost double the value of the road," said Mr. Baldwin, reading the interview once more, "the statement to the men by the company shows that the bond capitalization of the Southern Railway Company was reduced last year to \$40,000,000 last July. The statement further shows that the road is bonded on a lower basis than any other railroad in the world with similar mileage."

"Furthermore, the statement to the men shows that the company is not making any dividends, and that it doesn't expect to for a long time to come. In short, the statement of the party interviewed simply shows utter ignorance of the question involved."

Chief's in Washington.

Washington, February 20.—A settlement of the differences between the Southern Railway Company and its employees is looked for in the next few days. F. S. Sargent, of Peoria, Ill., chief of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood, and E. Clark, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, are in Washington this afternoon and held a secret meeting.

Chief Arthur, of the engineers' brotherhood, is expected tomorrow, with other chiefs, and as soon as they all arrive a con-

ference with Vice President Baldwin, of the railroad company, will be arranged.

A Cut in Wages.

Troyton, N. J., February 20.—In a number of sanitary factories today notice was given of a reduction in wages varying from 25 to 50 per cent. The pressure with whom the cut affects will hold a meeting tomorrow night to discuss the matter and a strike is improbable. The manufacturers declare that the cut is necessary, owing to the depression of business. Comparatively little sanitary ware is being sold now.

Cause by the Piece Work System.

New York, February 20.—The piece work system, which caused the long strike of the United Garment Workers of America, is now responsible for strikes in the ranks of the Knights of Labor. At 8:30 o'clock today 3,500 members of the Children's Jacket Makers union, 115, of the Knights of Labor, went on a strike and it is thought that 5,000 or 6,000 workers affiliated with that order will go out before many days have passed.

A QUESTION OF SANITY.

It is Likely to Figure in the Giving Trial.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 20.—The Hayward trial was called to order promptly on time this morning for a change.

The defense called Frank Springstrand, who stated that he accompanied Miss Brown (the witness of yesterday), to Lake Calhoun on the evening of the murder. While skating he heard two shots fired. While walking up Lake street after they had finished skating they saw two men talking. They passed on ahead. Witness thought their conduct was strange, because they came from a neighboring ice-house. They reached the lake about 7:30 o'clock and heard two shots fired fifteen minutes later. This connects the testimony of Mrs. Naegle, who swore the shots were fired at 8 o'clock.

Horace L. Wells, paying teller of the City bank, testified to changing bills of a large denomination for \$100 ones for Hayward.

Louise Ireland, the niece of Miss Ging, was then placed on the stand. She swore that Hayward was at her rooms at 7:30 o'clock on the night of the murder. The Saturday before the murder Hayward visited Miss Ging, not leaving until after 11 o'clock.

"You did not hear them say anything about letters she had written him, or about money matters?"

"No, sir." Witness told Mr. Erwin, who sat with the two and overheard all they said.

The insanity theory put up by the defense received a blow this morning. Mrs. W. H. Hayward, mother of the defendant, was on the stand and Attorney Erwin, for the defense, asked her if she knew of insane persons in your family?"

The witness started to answer when the state interposed an objection, the court sustaining. Mr. Erwin stated that he wished to show that Adry Hayward, the defendant, was insane. Mr. Erwin, who had made his statement, which he believed to be honest, to Elder Stewart, while under a delusion.

Judge Smith stated that it was for the court to rule upon the competency of a witness.

When Adry had gone on the stand the defense had not introduced evidence to show that he was not competent and the court had declared him competent. Therefore testimony could not be introduced now that Adry is insane. The defense took exception to the rule, claiming that they have the right to question the credibility of the witness, Adry, by proving insanity.

The court did not allow Mrs. Hayward to testify, however.

The defense said that it was not attempting to prove the legality of the evidence but will rest upon their exception.

THE SHORTAGE INCREASING.

No Information as to the whereabouts of the Cashier.

Lexington, Va., February 20.—There were no new developments in the case of the Bank of Lexington's wreck today. The examination of the passbooks continued and it is probable that the amount will be between the \$100,000 and \$150,000.

Yesterday morning, after the final shortage of \$100,000 reported last night, there was a discrepancy between the Virginia Military Institute treasurer's account and the books of the bank.

The county board of supervisors were in the schoolhouse to determine what county schools made necessary by the defalcations of Figgat. The bondsmen of Figgat held a meeting today to take advice from counsel.

The Rockbridge Savings bank which will take the place of the defunct institution will go into operation March 1st. The authorities have no information as to which direction the defaulting cashier took nor any idea of his whereabouts, but it is more than probable that he is out of the country. It would be possible for Figgat to remain in any part of the United States long without detection for the reason that he is known personally by every one of the thousand students of Washington and Lee university and cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, who have been in the city for the past thirty years. Some old student or cadet would be sure to recognize him, and no one knows this fact better than Figgat. The tie-up of twenty-four thousand dollars by the Rockbridge Savings Institute by the bank will in no wise affect the safety of the institution. In seeking safety he ran away from the tree the place was called and mashed to death.

HARD TO SATISFY.

Alabama Populists Are Now Criticizing the Amended Election Law.

KOLB LEADERS CALLED TO MEET

More Talk of a Dual Government—The Government Building at Ft. Harrison Is Coveted by the State.

Montgomery, Ala., February 20.—(Special) It is whispered around that the populists are not satisfied with the contest law which the Alabama legislature enacted and say it is simply a makeshift. A rumor is circulated that another attempt will probably be made to inaugurate a dual state government. It will be remembered that last December a conference of prominent populists decided that their part of the alleged dual government should be suspended until it developed what action the legislature would take in the matter of passing a fair election and election laws. The elections laws, which were passed last year, were voted for again to overcome, and some of the leaders took occasion to say that the populists were highly on their fairness. Others of the leaders, however, pronounce it a makeshift.

It is stated that a meeting of Captain Kolb's principal lieutenants and advisers has been called to assemble in Birmingham early next week to finally determine what shall be done and to prepare a plan of action. It is reported that petitions are being circulated through the state seeking to ascertain who and how many will support the hold government. A popular vote will be taken whether the state does not dare to, but say it has nothing to say on the subject. The democrats were felicitating themselves on the fact that the recently enacted laws would satisfy everybody, and restore political harmony in the state.

It is also reported that the reported dissatisfaction will be confined to only a few on the other side. Captain Kolb is in Birmingham.

Worries over a Reform School.

It is very much desired in Alabama that the Alabama bill reported favorably by the majority committee of the house of representatives will become a general appropriation bill.

The bill in question gives Mount Vernon barracks, near Mobile, to the state of Alabama for the purpose of a reform school.

The new convicts law, which the Little Collins company, paid the fine of Bryant Nix, which was imposed by Record Franklin, was a mistake, Mr. W. F. Mississauga gave a delightful "at home" this afternoon complimentary to Miss Addie Hill, of Cave Spring.

Miss Hill is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brown, of Gainesville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hill have gone to Madrid gratis.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brown will attend Madrid gratis.

Miss Wilson, secretary of the Little Collins company, paid the fine of Bryant Nix, which was imposed by Record Franklin.

Miss Estelle, Countess of Richmond, is to receive a present from Dr. Pachnicke's bill for the introduction of popular representation in all federal states.

The bill was aimed mainly at Mecklenburg, where the same mediaeval conditions prevail as in the state of Louisiana.

Mr. John Courtney will give a care party to Mrs. Nix, Monday night, assisted by Mrs. James T. Ross.

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All editions sent postpaid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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British Praise.

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For the Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for the Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 87 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

ATLANTA, GA., February 21, 1895.

Traitors to the People.

We print in another place an interesting letter from an indignant subscriber in Kentucky. The letter is interesting because the writer sets forth his grievances bold and unequivocally.

We print it for two reasons. First, in order to show how the betrayal of the democratic party and the people affects honest and intelligent men, and, second, because it suggests some comment on the situation.

Our correspondent need not waste any tears over the conduct of the Courier-Journal. A public journal that turns its back on its own convictions and deserts the cause it has espoused and led cannot have any influence on the public mind.

In describing the people, it is not only surrenders every atom of influence that it has ever had, but loses the respect and confidence of the people whose cause it has betrayed.

At one period of its career, The Courier-Journal was the leading newspaper of the south. That was the period when Henry Watterson placed his powerful pen at the disposal of the people and advocated their rights and interests. That was the period when The Courier-Journal was not only advocating a tariff for revenue only, but was demanding the restoration of silver which had been surreptitiously demonetized by J. J. Sherman and a little clique of republicans. That was the period when The Courier Journal was leading in the cause against the efforts of the gold bankers to make the products of this country measurable in a metal so scarce and so valuable that it will always be in the hands of a few.

During that period—and it was a brilliant one for The Courier-Journal and its editor—the people in all parts of the south and west rallied to the support of the paper, and its influence was equal to the ability with which it pleaded the cause of the producers of the country—the common people. Our correspondent may look back to that time with pleasure, and he may regard the present course of The Courier-Journal with no other feeling than that of regret.

A newspaper that deserts the people will, in turn, be deserted by the people. There need not be the slightest fear that The Courier-Journal's betrayer of its party and the people, whose part it has made it what it is, will do any real harm to the cause of true democracy. Honest men may regret that a newspaper with such a history behind it should deliver itself bag and baggage to the money sharks. Such a feeling is natural.

It is natural that our correspondent should regard the attitude of The Courier-Journal as a personal grievance. The wound thus made is not easily healed; but there is a consolation in knowing that a public journal which is so ready to shed its convictions and to betray the principles it has contended for, renders itself powerless to influence the public.

We are frank to say that we do not look upon Henry Watterson as in any sense responsible for the shameless attitude of The Courier-Journal. He has long since ceased to have any real control over the editorial page. During the past two years, when his influence might have been given to the cause of the people, he has turned his attention more and more to the lecture platform, and in the field his success has been both conspicuous and gratifying.

The Courier-Journal is no longer edited by Mr. Watterson, but by the counting room, and the counting room is controlled by the banking interests. The people have their own remedy for this state of things. Let them cease to support the newspapers that have betrayed their interests and transfer their patronage to those public journals that are standing true to the party and the party's principles.

There is another fact for our correspondent to consider. He and all the people should regard the betrayal of the party by such men as Cleveland, Carlisle, McCrory, Turner and others that might be named, and by such persons as The Courier-Journal, as in the nature of a warning. Such conspicuous examples of treachery demonstrate beyond all question that both the party and the people are facing a crisis in their history. It is by far the most serious that a free people have ever been called on to face—the most serious in its relations to the liberties of the citizen and to his social, moral and material welfare.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of all citizens who are disposed to defend their rights, their liberties and their material interests against the aggressions of the money sharks, to lay aside all difference of opinion on all other questions and unite in one solid, resolute and determined body, having for its purpose the restoration of silver

to its constitutional place in our financial system, and the breaking down of the autocratic influence of the money power in our legislation.

There is no other issue, worthy mention by the side of the money issue. There is no other question that so largely concerns the social, moral and material welfare of our people. It is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to unite with those who have pledged themselves to the work of rescuing the republic from the blighting effects of the single gold standard.

British Praise.

The British newspapers are loud in their praises of the success of the infamous gold bidder, by which the foreign gold bankers have been permitted to make a profit of \$4,000,000 within a few days. They have made this gain by trading on the misery and distress that have been created in this country by the single gold standard.

The British newspapers say that the success of the loan is due to "haute finance"—to the high and mighty financiers who managed it. There is not a word of praise for Lickum, Bouton & Co., at Washington; and this is curious, because Lickum, Bouton & Co. were as anxious for the British gold bankers to get the loan as the bankers were themselves.

It is a fact to be remembered that the British were so proud of our recently devised tariff that they gave a glorious banquet to Mr. Wilson and applauded him every time he lifted his hand to his mouth. If Lickum, Bouton & Co., of Washington, were to go over, we have no doubt that the British bankers would be larger, more constant and altogether more glorious, for the British do not care what kind of a tariff we have, whether high or low, so long as they own and control the gold, which is the only money in which our people can pay their debts. The British care nothing for our tariffs, so long as they can get the products of our labor at less than half their value.

The single gold standard knocks flat any barriers that a protective tariff might erect, and smothers whatever good effect a tariff for revenue only might have. That is the reason we hinted the other day that the tariff question is a mere species of humbug compared with the money question.

Georgia granite has won its way everywhere throughout the union—except with President Cleveland's cabinet.

If Georgia really had any influence in that cabinet it does seem that a building material, approved and accepted by the government experts, proffered with a bid largely under any other that was presented, would have been successful.

The election of the Stone mountain granite bid for the Kansas City public building can be explained only upon one hypothesis—that there were political debts to be paid, and the granite trust has a pull. The administration was too free with its patronage during the special session of congress, in forcing through the farcical repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause. There was not a sufficient fund maintained for the contests of the future, and what concessions give out is the most important thing in the world to turn to contracts.

It is easy to find faults with, and grieve at, and talk loud about Cleveland's fright about his losing his nerve. The sleeping passengers are never told by the captain, who is always on the bridge of the steamer, that it is a forgy night, that a yard more and the stout ship would have crashed into an iceberg.

The danger is over. The old ship has once more weathered the storm—and each and all of us can now go on abusing old Cleveland. Let us hope that the man that know most will never forget the service he rendered the republic in the first week in February, 1895.

The Tide is Turning.

There is no doubt but that the full meaning of the goldbug policy of President Cleveland is now fully understood by the people, and that the tide is turning.

For the past year, since it has been definitely known that President Cleveland was unreservedly a gold standard man, the editorial columns of those newspapers which have attachés snugged away in some of the departments, have been full of denunciations of silver as unsound. Its coining as a money of final payment was not to be thought of, and even such newspapers as The Chicago Herald editorially denounced the office and it has no opposition.

Whether real kissing should be allowed on the stage is a question that is now again agitating the public. It is given generally that body to the policy of renewed silver coinage, has caused the *gækko* journalists of the United States to come to a halt. It comes as an echo from abroad of the triumphal flight being waged in the United States against gold monometallism. The Freudenthal collected the opinions of all well-known German, French and Hungarian actresses, and found that nine-tenths of them were in favor of the real kiss. The men were not.

The total number of Scandinavians in this country is about 100,000, but instead of being distributed throughout the country, they are to be found almost exclusively in the northwest. Norwegians are most numerous in Minnesota, where the total Scandinavian born amounts to 200,000, and there are more than 100,000 Germans and eight times more than the Irish. Swedes are most numerous in Illinois, where they number more than 90,000 in a total Scandinavian population of about 120,000. In the state of Chicago there are more than 60,000 Norwegian and more than 50,000 Danish women. The Danes, the smallest of the groups of Scandinavian voters in the country, are most numerous in Iowa.

The Pacific ocean has a warm current like that which flows from the gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic. It is called the black sand. Japan calls it "Current." This current runs northward along the eastern coast of Asia. Close to the shore east of Japan it flows through a marine valley which holds the deepest water in the world. When, in 1853, the United States built a cable between Japan and America, a surveyor for a projected cable route between the United States and Japan found bottom in this valley at a depth of four and a quarter miles. The heavy sounding weight was more than an hour in sinking to the bottom. But there is a vast gap between the Japanese and the American coasts, and the Japanese are not able to sound. This is the only ocean depth that has never been fathomed. From Japan the current flows off from Asia toward the American coast, where it has the same

effect on the climate of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia that the great streams of the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri have on the climate of the central states. The London Statist for words of commendation, and asks: "How long will it be before the entire London press will undertake to force another issue of these same 'desirable' bonds by taking the gloomiest possible view of American credit?" The Springfield Republican, which represents the mugwump class, whose good opinion Mr. Cleveland prizes above any democratic prize, goes so far as to say:

The president made a great mistake apparently when he invited in a few foreign bankers and permitted them to dictate the terms at which the new issue of bonds shall be sold. He ought to compete for the issue with the permitted. Half a dozen people only seem to have had any idea of what was going on until the final announcement was made.

Two eminent bankers represented the gold standard bond companies at the meeting, and were offered to them practically at the same price.

The doves are moping in the wood. The racoon's in the "holler." The cold, it makes the "possum good."

It's worth a half dollar!

Ketch him, Tiger, ketch him!

Fling him high and flat;

"Go ahead and fetch him—
Rabbit, find and fat!

The doves are moping in the wood.

The racoon's in the "holler."

The cold, it makes the "possum good."

It's worth a half dollar!

Ketch him, Tiger, ketch him!

Find out where he's at;

Go ahead and fetch him—
Possum, fine and fat!

The doves are moping in the wood.

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WORLEY'S MURDER.

Basil Dunlap May Be Required to Pull the Trigger

AND TAKE A FEDERAL PRISONER'S LIFE

A Possible Contingency That May Grow Out of the Worley Trial-The District Attorney's Opinion.

REMEMBERS MACON.

Lottie Collins Says She Has a Vivid Recollection of the Town.

SHE TELLS OF HER TROUBLES THERE

And Says That the Members of Her Company Were in Nowise to Blame.

The Dancers Talk.

THE MAYOR SIGNED IT

He Approved the Tax Exemption Ordinance for the Cotton Mill.

A TELEPHONE FRANCHISE GRANTED

The New Telephone Company Gives a Franchise with Provision-The Mayor Votes a Liquor License.

school they had been consoled by the people.

Several years ago the city council appropriated a large sum of money for the erection of a Girls' High school building, increased to nearly 600 pupils.

and since that time the attendance has

been so great that the boys had to be sent to the coast to attend school at the desert hills.

They have been forced to put up with all kinds of accommodations,

and yet, in spite of those adversities, the

school has steadily prospered.

Last year the corner stone of the new

building was laid and the boys had to wait for the completion of the building.

and having failed to obtain relief from the many remedies I tried I recommended to him to go to the doctor.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure almost

instantaneously, curing many obstructions

cases in a few hours. It is remarkable to

see how quickly the cure takes place.

Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in

from one to five days. It never fails to cure chronic rheumatism, especially in the arms,

legs, side, back or breast, or even

any part of the body in from one to three

months. It cures promptly all forms of

hip and shoulder joint, sciatica, and

lumbago, chronic rheumatism, sciatica,

and all forms of rheumatism.

It seems to be a panacea for all

cures before one bottle has been used.

A number of Atlanta's leading and in-

fluential young men have graduated from the Boys' High school, and they are pro-

foundly interested in the attitude of the

people. They constitute a strong element

in the community and they will do all in

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VACANT FOR A TIME.

Mr. Inman Will Not Replace the Old Engine House at Once.

THE BUILDING WILL COME DOWN SOON

Mr. Hendrix Will Advertise for Bids to Tear It Down. A Big Structure May Go Up in a Few Months.

The old fire engine house, on Broad street, which collapsed several weeks ago, and has since been standing in a dilapidated condition, will be immediately torn down.

It will be remembered that the building collapsed on account of the foundations being weakened by some excavating work on the wall, which supported them and the Broad street bridge, a part of the wall having fallen in previous to the main collapse of the building. When the wall fell in it carried with it part of a small extension to the building, occupied by a Greek fruit dealer, his stock being precipitated to the railroad tracks below, together with the brick and material of the building.

Soon after the condemnation by the building inspectors, the unusual spell of bad weather came on, making it a matter of impossibility to begin the work of tearing the building down, and it has stood unmoleded and dangerous looking until this time.

Yesterday J. C. Hendrix & Co., representing Mr. Hugh Inman, the owner of the building, said that they had asked for bids for removing the old structure and that the work would probably begin today or tomorrow.

It was said that the city building inspectors would be asked to make another examination of the building, with a view of resuming their former action in condemning it, and that the owners would have to repair temporarily, but City Engineer Clayton said late yesterday afternoon that no such request had come to him, nor did he know that one would come.

Mr. J. C. Hendrix, when asked about the matter, declined to say whether another examination would be asked, but said that the present intentions were to remove the building in accordance with the report of the inspectors and order of the mayor made on that report.

It was learned that the desire to be allowed to repair the building was due to the fact that Mr. Inman would not afford a new building in its place for the present, being thought that his intentions are to eventually remove the building adjoining the old engine house, now occupied by J. M. & J. C. Alexander, and erect on the lot a magnificient structure, possibly to be used for a bank, to about one-third the distance to Alabama street.

The Messrs. Alexander hold a lease on the building occupied by them for two years from this time, and a representative of J. C. Hendrix & Co. said that if the old house was removed, which it would be, nothing could be done with the lot until the expiration of the lease on the adjoining building.

Mr. Inman owns both of the buildings and other property in the vicinity.

He was asked about the matter last night at his home, and said that the contractor was in the hands of Hendrix & Co., but said that he could state that the old engine house lot would remain vacant for the present.

Mr. Inman was reticent about his intentions in the matter, but said that, of course, he would eventually rebuild on the lot, soon, he did not know.

THE FREUNDSCHAFTSBUND.

IT WILL Give Its First Grand Mask Ball Monday Evening.

Next Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Friends' Club will give its first annual mask ball at the hall, 65½ East Alabama street, the old Zouave army.

Invitations have been sent to the most prominent people of the city, and no doubt it will be a grand success.

The programs will be very select, and the music of the evening will be rendered by the Fifth United States Regiment band.

The committee of arrangements is composed of Messrs. Philip Dietz, the president of the association; Casper Bremer, Philip Schwarz, Charles Fauss and Fred Christiansen.

The advertising of Hood's Saraparilla is substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted in a manner which forcibly tell the story—Hood's cure.

Angostura Bitters is the best tonic in the world for all species. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Sold everywhere by druggists.

PURE HAVANAS.

The Big Bonanza is Headquarters for Cuesta, Ballard & Co.'s Unequalled Cigars.

The Big Bonanza cigar store, 17 Peachtree street, makes a specialty of "La Corona," 10-cent, 12-cent, 14-cent, 16-cent and 18-cent cigars. These goods are unequalled for their respective prices, and the goods contained in them are absolutely pure Havana. General Cuesta, Ballard & Co. cigars have their name marked in the lid and in the back of the box. A complete outfit of pipe, chewing and smoking articles can be had on the Forsyth street bridge.

F. J. COOLIDGE & BRO.

Gaines.

May be obtained only through The Constitution. The holder of this certificate is entitled to participate in the distribution of the new religio-educational fine art series, "The Man of the Man," upon the moral terms and arrangement for our readers and subscribers as follows:

Or send this certificate with 10 cents to cover cost of postage, wrapping, handling, insurance, etc., and the same part issued will be delivered or mailed.

Unless a "Reader's Certificate" is brought or mailed, the price of \$1.50 per copy, 20 cents per copy.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International Exposition, and the new scientific West End, Inman Park, route of all the railroads and electric street car lines, and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by John M. Miller, Publishing agent.

The map is folded in a convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price, \$1.50. Send to John M. Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women, 24 South Broad street.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. It is a safe, simple and effective remedy. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper; window shades, furniture and room moulding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

D. PAPERS FOR SALE AT OFFICE—20C. HUNDRED

ranges made.

MUNNICKUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY,

W. R. HOYT,

00 Whitehall St. Phone 451.

WORKING GIRLS.

WILLING, ABLE, AND AMBITIOUS,

But Often Held Back by an Illness

They do not Understand.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

A young and intelligent working-girl of Brooklyn, N.Y., graphically pictures the working-girl's life.

Day in and day out,

month after month,

she toils. She is the bread-winner of the

family, and must

work that others may live.

Rain or shine, warm

or cold, she must

get to her place of

employment sharp on time.

With the sun

shining all day,

all crushed out of her life,

she goes on until

she falls.

Oh! this pictures

only one of thousands.

Some work in cramped positions, but the great

majority of working girls, so to speak, live

on their feet.

Among the latter the symptoms of

female diseases are early manifested by

weak and aching backs, pains in the

lower limbs and lower part of the stomach

etc. The "monthly period" is irregular,

with some profuse, with others a

cessation. The sure symptom, leucorrhea

is present, and the disease is

remedied temporarily, but City Engineer Clayton

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Mr. J. C. Hendrix, when asked about the

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